

## SUMMARY

1. Two species of *Liatris* from different sections of the genus were grown in an experimental garden. A seedling appeared whose intermediacy, vigor, and breeding behavior indicated that it was a first generation hybrid between these two species.

2. There was no evidence of cytological irregularities or of any sterility either in the hybrid or its open-pollinated progeny.

3. Fifteen open-pollinated seedlings of the hybrid were raised to maturity and measured for a series of characters. They are as a whole intermediate between the hybrid and one of the parents, suggesting that wholly or in part they are back-crosses.

4. The concept of the cenospecies, as applied to *Liatris*, is discussed in the light of these results.

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## LITERATURE CITED

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## MORTON EATON PECK

Morton Eaton Peck, Professor-Emeritus of Biology at Willamette University and dean of plant taxonomists in the Pacific Northwest, will celebrate his eightieth birthday on March 12, 1951.

Born in La Porte City, Iowa, Dr. Peck received most of his formal academic training at Cornell College (Iowa). After graduation he held several teaching posts in Missouri and Iowa and spent two fruitful years as a botanical collector in British Honduras. In 1908 he came from a professorship at Iowa Wesleyan to Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

More than half of his eighty years have thus been spent in acquiring an unequaled knowledge of the natural history of



(Photograph by Bishop Moderne Studios)

PLATE 2. MORTON EATON PECK

Oregon and imparting his deep appreciation of it to successive generations of attentive students. Accompanied by his able and devoted collaborator, Jessie Grant Peck, he has done extensive field work in almost every section and corner of the state, on foot, on horseback, and by automobile. His knowledge of the flora of the Willowa, Steens, and Cascade ranges and their intervening plains is an incomparable one. A few months ago he remarked, a trifle wistfully and with characteristic modesty, "I am beginning to think I have covered the state fairly well." The Peck Herbarium at Willamette University, the finest collection of Oregon plants in existence and almost wholly the results of the Pecks' loving efforts, is a permanent and useful record of their explorations and a hospitable haven for botanical visitors.

Although best known to botanists in general for his excellent "Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon" (1941), Dr. Peck has also contributed pioneer work on myxomycetes (1932), is the author of a distinguished "Preliminary Sketch of the Plant Regions of Oregon" (1925), and has published one book of poems. Currently, he is busily at work on a revised edition of his manual.

We take this opportunity to congratulate him upon his outstanding accomplishments and to wish him many more happy and productive years. LINCOLN CONSTANCE, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.

## REVIEWS

*Principles of Plant Infection.* Ernst Gäumann, xvi + 543 pages, 311 figures and 90 tables. \$8.00. Hafner Publishing Company. New York, New York. 1950. (Authorized English edition by William B. Brierley, Professor of Agricultural Botany in the University of Reading, England.)

This book is a translation of "Pflanzliche Infektionslehre,"<sup>1</sup> first published in 1946. It is therefore not a new book, and earlier reviews should be considered. Among these is one by the translator and editor, William B. Brierley<sup>2</sup> that especially deserves reading, for in it one finds the key to the excellence of the present volume. Professor Brierley has done much more than translate with fidelity the contents of a book; he has succeeded in translating the author of that book as well and to such perfection that when one reads the various chapters in it one seems actually to

<sup>1</sup> Gäumann, Ernst. *Pflanzliche Infektionslehre*. Verlag Birkhäuser, Basel, Switzerland.

<sup>2</sup> Brierley, William B. *Pflanzliche Infektionslehre*. By Ernst Gäumann. Pp. 611 with 311 text-figures and 90 tables in the text. Basel, Switzerland: Verlag Birkhäuser. 1946. S.Fr. 48-50. *Annals of Applied Biology* 33: 336-337, 1946.